

# THE JASPER WEEKLY COURIER.

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CLEMENT DOANE.  
OFFICE—CORNER OF MACDONALD AND WEST STREETS.

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STEEGE, REILING & CO.,  
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN  
Groceries, Provisions, Tea,  
TOBACCO, CIGARS,  
Foreign & Domestic Liquors, Wines, &c.  
MARKET STREET.  
North Side, between Second and Third Streets.  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
P. S.—Prompt attention to orders from the country.  
sep 12, 1863-17

W. C. ADAMS, B. BUETTNER,  
ADAMS & BUETTNER,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
AND AGENTS FOR COLLECTING SOLIDERS CLAIMS.  
JASPER, INDIANA.  
Office—North east corner McDonald and West streets.  
March 14, 1863

TRACEWELL & KEAN,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.  
The undersigned will hereafter practice in the Circuit Court of Dubois County, and will promptly attend to all business entrusted in their care.  
J. W. TRACEWELL,  
SAMUEL KEAN.

RUDDOLPHUS SMITH,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
JASPER, INDIANA.  
WILL attend promptly to any business entrusted to him in any of the courts of Dubois county. Office at the corner of McDonald and — streets.  
mar 12

JOHN BAKER, A. J. BECKETT,  
Vincennes, Ind. Jasper, Ind.  
BAKER & BECKETT,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
WILL practice in the Dubois Circuit and Common Pleas Courts. Particular attention paid to collections.  
June 20.

George P. Deweese,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
ROME, IND.

WILL attend the Courts in Perry, Dubois and Crawford counties, and give prompt attention to all business entrusted to him.  
Jan. 23, '61.

J. T. Deweese,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
PETERSBURGH, IND.  
WILL give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care in Pike and adjoining counties.  
Nov. 2.

R. BECK,  
BOOT & SHOE STORE,  
EAST SIDE OF PUBLIC SQUARE JASPER.  
WOULD respectfully inform the public that they have a large and splendid assortment of Boots and Shoes on hand, which they will sell as cheap as can be done anywhere, and will warrant all their work.  
Give us a trial.  
ROMUALD BECK.

Joseph Truxler,  
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN  
HARNESS AND SADDLES,  
Corner East Main and McDonald Streets,  
JASPER, IND.

OFFERS his thanks to the citizens of Dubois county and vicinity for their past patronage, and solicits a continuance and extension of the same, feeling confident that he can make it to the interest of persons in want of anything in his line to deal with him, as his motto is "small profits and quick sales."  
[MAY 15, '62]

"Money for your Nags!!?"

SAVE EM! SAVE EM! SAVE EM!

WE will pay three cents a pound cash for good, clean cotton rags delivered at the  
COURIER OFFICE.  
Jasper, January 24, 1863.

## Who Pays the Taxes?

In a discussion in the U. S. House of Representatives, a few days ago, on the bill to increase the internal revenue, Mr. Voorhees of Ind., and Mr. James C. Allen, of Ill., made eloquent and forcible speeches, from which we quote. Mr. V. said:  
Sir, I defy any advocate of the manufacturing interest in this House to show me that the manufacturer—from shoe pegs to broad-cloth—pays one cent of revenue into the public treasury that stays there. I have looked into this legislation carefully, and I am prepared to assert that no head of a city was ever so fortified against being compelled to pay into the public treasury one dollar of its wealth. Every dollar comes from the laboring, the agricultural, and the consuming portion of the country.

\*\*\* The manufacturing interest is protected in the trade at home by that additional import duty you have laid on foreign articles, to the extent, and more, of the internal tax which you impose; and then, when the manufacturer sends his goods abroad, he is protected against the possibility of paying any tax, upon the Government's refunding, in the shape of a drawback, all the taxes he has paid on the articles to be exported.

I repeat the assertion, and I challenge contradiction, that in this hour of the nation's trial and sorest necessity, the manufacturing interests of the country pays not a dollar into the public treasury that stays there. And yet, airs of patriotism are put on here by men representing that interest. I visited New England last summer, and with pride and pleasure did I behold her beautiful valleys, her bright hills, her clear waters, the kind and hospitable people with whom I associated; but when I heard the swelling hum of her manufacturing, and saw those which only a short time ago worked but a few hands, now working their thousands, and rolling up their countless wealth, I felt that it was an unenviable prosperity. To my mind it presented a wealth wrong from the labor, the sowing, the bone and muscle of the men who till the soil, taxed to an indefinite extent to foster and support that great system of local wealth.

Mr. Chairman, I rejoice in the prosperity of the country, and the whole country. I love this country and every part of it, but I have no sectional animosities to gratify. I do not intend to stand idly by and see oppression of the country robbed and oppressed for the benefit of another. I will never vote for a revenue bill that embraces that principle. It is robbery; it is wrong. If the manufacturers of this country cannot compete with the manufacturers of foreign countries, let them give up the business, and let us buy goods where we can buy them the cheapest. This is an honest principle, and none other is honest.

Hon. James C. Allen, of Illinois, said:  
It is known to gentlemen, if they know anything about the agricultural products of the West, that wheat which a few years ago brought \$1 25 a bushel in all the markets of the Mississippi Valley is not worth more than that now in a depreciated currency. It is true that the article of corn bears an exorbitant price, but that is the result of a partial failure of the crop. Cattle are not worth as much as they were then by at least thirty per cent. Beef does not command as much as it did for years past; and yet we are told that farmers are receiving compensation equal to what they received heretofore. It is not so, because many articles of manufactured goods that they pay for cost three hundred per cent more than they cost before the commencement of the war. On every six that the woodman uses he pays a premium of thirty or fifty cents; on every pound of coffee that his family uses, he pays three hundred per cent more than he used to pay. So it is with cotton and woolen fabrics. Three dollars to-day is not worth more than a dollar was then; and yet, in the face of these facts, the gentlemen from Iowa, representing, as he says, an agricultural interest, has the boldness to stand up and tell us that the farmers were receiving compensation equal to what they received before. No, sir. In consequence of the depreciation of the currency, in consequence of the increased price of transportation and increase in the price of labor, they are not receiving as much as they received before. Are we to be told, then, that the farmers of the West are not suffering, and are we to be denounced when we ask that the speculators of

New England or of anywhere else shall be compelled to pay their proportionate share of the burdens of the people? Is there any justice or equity in exempting them from the payment of this two cents per pound on cotton? I think not.

## Prospects of the Fruit Crop.

An intelligent and well posted correspondent of the Louisville Journal, referring to the probable damage to the fruit crop by the cold snap at the beginning of the year, says:

In the years 1847 and 1848 winter killing resulted from a temperature of 6 deg., the small branches being covered with rain and snow. In fact with sleet present the peach crop is killed by cold at zero. It appears to me that fruit trees themselves are seldom severely damaged unless the intense cold is of several days' duration, as for example, in January 1857, when the mean of the whole month was as low as 21 deg., and the mean for the whole week for about the time the fruit and many fruit trees were killed, was but little above zero. I find from conversation that many persons think fruit trees killed when the white wood of the small branches becomes discolored by cold. This is evidently an error. If the bark be plump and the wood binds alive, a new shoot will be fostered during the current year's growth, and the tree restored to vigor. Partly in consequence of the short duration of the intense cold spell ushering in the present year; and partly because of an examination, made with some care, I am of opinion the trees of the orchard unless in very wet localities, are not seriously injured.

## The President's Contribution.

A little incident in the history of the late Sanitary Fair in Chicago, not hitherto made public here, comes to us in a foreign journal—the Glasgow Chronicle—through a correspondent at Chicago, as follows:

The ladies have actually wheedled the President out of the original draft of the Emancipation Proclamation. Such papers are generally preserved in archives of the Department of State. Some ladies have also written to the President for the original shirt he wore when on his way to Washington, and was nearly murdered in Baltimore, (or would have been but for a Scotch cap) and have received the following reply:

## EXECUTIVE MANSION.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6, 1863.  
To the Ladies having in charge the North western Fair of the Sanitary Commission, Chicago, Illinois:

According to the request made in your behalf for the original shirt worn by me when I came on from Illinois to be inaugurated, in 1861, I have sent it on to you in a package by Harnden's Express. The two letters "A. L." at the tail end of the article, was not made by Mrs. L., or any of the members of my family. They were written in indelible ink, purchased by me for a quarter, in Springfield, three years ago. I had some desire to retain the shirt; but if it shall contribute to the relief or comfort of the soldiers, that will be better.

Your obedient servant,

A. LINCOLN.

Bill's have been introduced by Mr. Sumner in the U. S. Senate repealing all laws providing for the rendition of fugitive slaves, and providing that no objection be made to witnesses in the United States Courts on account of color.

The nomination as Brigadier General of Indiana Colonels, sent to the Senate, have been returned to the President with the information that only one more Brigadier General, in addition to those already appointed or nominated, was authorized by law, and requested that he should designate which of the four should fill the vacancy.

The New York Esquire says that the Secretary of War has given full and formal authority to the American Baptist Home Mission Society to take possession of every abandoned Baptist meeting house within the limits of the insurrectionary district, and of every other Baptist church edifice now in the hands of the rebels.

Those clergymen are certainly censurable who refuse to pray for Mr. Lincoln. We ought all to pray for the poor, and he is a mighty poor President.

Mr. Lincoln has called out since April 16, 1861, 2,030,742 men. We trust the American people will call him out before long.

## Bounties to Citizens Aiding to Fill the Quota.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND. Feb. 15, 1864.  
Bounties are now paid citizens for procuring recruits.

In every county are persons owning their own transportation, who, by active efforts in canvassing their district, could compensate themselves and secure enlistments. The attention of Commandant of districts, county and township committees, and county officers, is called to this matter.

It furnishes abundant inducement to active men to work; and hearty work, the State over, will save from draft. There is time enough, if there be the will.

If every committee man in every school district would secure it, it would fill the call. Any officer, soldier or citizen who procures an accepted recruit is paid as follows:

One for one of the new regiments, \$5.

Two for an old regiment, \$15.

Three for an old regiment, if the recruit has served nine months during the war, \$25.

All newspapers and citizens, desirous still to maintain the reputation of Indiana in filling every call, will please give prominence to this statement, and press the work forward.

HENRY B. CARRINGTON,  
Brig Gen. U. S. Vols.,  
Comd'g Camps of Organization.

Official documents show that during the year of 1862, 13,500 claims of deceased and disabled soldiers were settled at the Treasury Department. The number settled in 1863, was 45,700, and there remains on hands unsettled from Jan. 1st last, 74,600.

## Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions.

Hon. JOHN LAW, in a letter to the Evansville Times, states the following facts:

I inquired a day or two since at the Second Auditor's, what were the number of claims filed there for 'bounty and back pay.' I was told the number filed on the first of January was 70,000, and in the last month about 4,500; that certificates between 9,000 and 10,000 were adjudicated. I inquired at the Commissioner of Pensions, the number of applications filed in his office for pensions, and was informed 80,000 on the first of January, and about 2,500 in that month.

What a terrible picture is this of human slaughter, suffering and wounds, in the cause of this terrible contest. How many widows and orphans mourn the loss of their husbands and fathers. How many of our gallant soldiers, friends and acquaintances, are maimed for life. War at any time, with any people, is to be avoided if it can by any honorable means, and is detrimental to the people who are engaged in it, for the time it lasts—but a civil war, among ourselves, is one of the greatest calamities that can befall a nation.

A LOYAL FIGHT.—W. S. T. Morton and Jacob B. Julian, two prominent and loyal citizens of Centerville had a street fight, on Wednesday of last week. It is stated that after some words of a belligerent character had passed between them, Morton struck Julian with a slung shot, brass-knuckles, or something of the kind. Morton "drew the first blood," but Julian downed him, rolled him over in the gutter and was "pegging away" at him, when Morton cried for quarters. Outsiders interfered and the fight ended, and nobody was much hurt. Loyal citizens ought not to

Let their angry passions rise  
And scratch each other's eyes.

—[Richmond Jeffersonian.]

A Scotchman asked an Irishman why were half farthings asked in England? The reply was, "To give the Scotchmen an opportunity to subscribe to charitable institutions."

There is only one Mail Contract, says a young lady, that she should care about embracing, or embarking in, and that is a promise of marriage:

A person once sent a note to a wiggish friend for the loan of his newspaper, and received in return his marriage certificate.

HISTORY.—"The war can be finished in sixty days."—[Secretary Seward.]

"I will do it with 75,000 men."—[Abraham Lincoln.]

"Nobody hurt."—[Abraham Lincoln.]

An old bachelor seeing the words "families supplied" over the door of a shop, stepping in, he said he would take a wife and two children.

## For the Jasper Courier.

Indiana's Roll of Honor, and Patriotic Dead.

TO THE CITIZENS OF DUBOIS COUNTY:—I am the agent of this popular work, for this county, and I am canvassing for subscriptions, and with wait on every patriotic reading man as soon as possible. I hope citizens will take a proper view of the value of this book, and act for their own interests, and the interests of their children also, Indiana is doing a glorious work in the present struggle—a work that our children and grand children will be proud of—and it is our duty to lend down to them a correct history of the patriotism of those fathers, I will give you the opinion of one of the leading papers of the State, which will throw light on the value of the work.

The State Sentinel says, "we have been favored by the author, Rev. David Stevenson with the perusal of the proof sheets of the first chapters of the work he is actively engaged upon, entitled Indiana's Roll of Honor and Patriotic Dead, with Biographical Sketches. It will be recollected that the Legislature, at its last session, by resolution unanimously passed, made it the duty of the State Librarian to prepare a registry of the names of those who have fallen in the service of their country during the present war, with full particulars as to their service, and with sketches of the battles or skirmishes in which they may have been engaged. The resolution sets out particularly what shall be done. This Roll was to be made out for preservation in the archives of the State—and contemplated the publication which was provided for in another resolution. The arduous task was entered upon by Mr. Stevenson with alacrity and zeal. It at once became a labor of love with him to rescue from oblivion the names of the patriotic men who had sprung to arms at the call of their country, and had fallen in the struggle, either on the blood-stained battle-field, 'mid the din of arms, or by disease in the distant hospital. In collecting the materials he must necessarily become familiar with the history of every regiment in the service, its organization, its marches, and its service in the field and in the camp.

Mr. Stevenson at once decided to make his work a history of the Indiana regiments, and this will necessarily make it a history of the war, for everywhere on the long extended line of operations have Indiana troops been engaged. It will at once be seen how valuable the work will be. Every man in the State will have an interest in it, and should, as we believe it will, have a place in every household in our borders. The ability of Mr. Stevenson to make his work interesting to the general reader, is eminently illustrated in the proof sheets before us. His style is chaste and elevated—and his descriptions graphic and complete, without being prolix. The history of the three months regiments will give the clearest view of the opening campaign in Western Virginia that has yet been written. The people of the State will be waited upon by agents, to subscribe for this work—the first volume of which will be put to press immediately, and we feel assured that few will be found to turn coldly away from it."

I could give you the opinion of quite a number of the leading men of our State, but it would lengthen this article beyond reasonable bounds. Some citizens of this Co. have said they will wait until the work is published, and then they will purchase it. I can assure them that only a sufficient number to supply subscribers will ever be published, and that the work will never be for sale at any of the book stores. It is not intended that any expense shall be incurred in publishing extra copies.

WILLIAM MONROE, Agent.

Will the people sustain radicalism and a policy which has thus far brought them social discord, secession, war, enormous debt and grinding taxation and which promises still more bloodshed, still greater debt, and still more oppressive taxation, and eventually ruin and repudiation. The way to increase the evils we suffer, is to sustain the policy of the President without question and without a murmur. The way to mitigate them, and the only way, is to make every effort to effect a change in the administration and place conservative men at the head of affairs, men of sufficient liberality and breadth of view to comprehend and work for the interests of the whole country.

—[Detroit Free Press.]